The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 30. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,

OF

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. McDowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

GRAND CONCERTS

IN AID OF THE

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

The object of these Concerts is to raise funds to build a Masonic Hall in the city of New York, commensurate with the wants of the fraternity, and to erect an Asylum for decayed Masons and the indigent and infirm widows of Masons and their orphans. A large fund has been collected for this purpose, but more is needed, which it is believed will be generously and promptly given by the charitable public, and those immediately interested in the welfare of the Order.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing that their Sixth and last Grand Musical Entertainment will take place at Jones' Wood, on Tuesday, July 30th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and will be immediately followed by the Grand Distribution of Presents.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
New York, January 10, 1867.

BRO. G. W. HOLMES,—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th instant has been received. In reply I can only state that my enterprise which may be honorably and conscientiously conducted, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the State of New York, will receive not only my unqualified approbation, but my zealous co-operation. That your enterprise will be conducted with fidelity to your promises I have no do doubt, judging from the references which you have given. While I say this, I desire still to declare to you that any effort, no matter how sacred may be the end sought to be achieved, that leads to any violation of the laws of the State, should not be permitted. Let those laws be held in strict respect, a blessing will surely follow, and you will receive the thanks of thousands. Thanking you for your kind remembrance of the Widows and Orphans of our craft, I am Truly and fraternally yours.

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Grand Master.

☞ We have the highest legal authority for saying that no law of the State of New York is violated by our method of distribution.

1 Present, Residence in 34th street,		$22,000
1 Present, Country Residence located in the village of Woodside, L. I., one hour's ride by railroad from N. Y., and three minutes' walk from railroad depot. The place consists of two large dwellings, store, barn, carriage house and other out-buildings; 7 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and fine garden; 1 acre of Lawton Blackberries, with plenty of small fruit, besides standard fruit,		18,000
1 Present, Residence at Brooklyn, N. Y.		12,000
1 " Lot,		1,000
1 " "		2,000
1 " "		2,000
1 " $3,000 in Gold,		4,350
2 " $1,000 "		2,700
2 " Grand Pianos,	$1,500 each	3,000
25 " Gents' fine gold lever watches	250 "	6,250
25 " Ladies' " "	250 "	6,250
300 " Sewing Machines	75 "	22,500
500 " Orders for suits of clothing, from the well-known establishment of L. T. Brownell, 503 Broadway,	75 "	37,500
50 " Plated Tea Sets,	75 "	3,750
500 " Orders for Silk Hats,	10 "	5,000
1,000 " Chromo Lith. of Lentze Painting of Washington as a Mason,	10 "	10,000
1,000 " Masonic Emblems	5 "	5,000
500 " Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons,	3 "	2,500
500 " Silver plated fruit knives and call bells,	3 "	1,500
1,000 " Masonic charts, from original designs by R Macoy	3 "	3,000
1,000 " Masonic Monitors,	1.50 "	1,500

The balance to consist of the following, viz: Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Works by eminent authors, Gents' fob chains, Ladies' gold watch chains, kid gloves, engravings, ladies' work boxes, music boxes, writing cases, musical instruments, breast pins and finger rings, etc., amounting to 25,500

Making in the aggregate 500,000 presents value d at $200,000

TICKETS, $1.00 EACH.

Parties from a distance sending money for tickets should either have their letters registered or send a post office order.

☞ Before the distribution takes place, a committee will be appointed to receive tickets from parties living at a distance from New York, who will select the sealed envelopes containing the orders for the presents for them, and return the same by mail.

Agents and others holding tickets for sale, are earnestly requested to make their returns promptly, and without delay, at the time named above, for the last entertainment, in order that there may be no delay in the distribution.

GEO. W. HOLMES & CO.,
Managing Directors,
Principal Office, 718 Broadway,
June 14, 1867. New York.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan26'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

The undersigned having leased and re-furnished and style the above well-known House, situa

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the cities of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one the most beautiful and healthful regions in State is fully prepared to accommodate visitors sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The and streams are well stocked with delicacies of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and a good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for the purpose of pleasure excursions upon this beautiful water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the sportsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sport, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His bar will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with the choicest liquors. The House is large and commodious, and stabling extensive and safe.

The place is reached from several points on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

B. B. HAYHURST.

May 12-6m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, and opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers and others, and that he will spare no pains or expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, and that there be anything wanting on his part to contribute to their personal comfort. His tables, stables, and bar will always be supplied with the best the markets can afford, and he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet trains.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

EBERARD STOHNER.

The building has lately been purchased and fitted up the Mr. Robison Hotel Property, located a few doors ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the south side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg, and having obtained a license for the same,

RESTAURANT,

is now determined to give to the people of the town and business men of pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

than is extensive, and is fitted up with carriages in the dry. He promises to keep about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

(my17'67-6m.

SPENCE HOUSE,

No. 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE SPENCE HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially desirable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city and the main highway of Southern and Western travel, and sent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Spence House has liberal accommodation for guests—it is well furnished, and possesses a moderate impediment for the convenience and enjoyment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and efficient, the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate prices.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
Proprietors.

PARK HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The well-known hotel has recently undergone several changes in its internal arrangements, and the proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the city. His table will always be found supplied with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors, each popular beverage known as pure, and free from all poisonous drugs, are purchased direct from the importing houses. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

(LATE THE UPPER HOUSE,)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known house for entertainment, and will be happy to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and will be well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS

HAM, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

GIVE HIM A CALL, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE SPY HOTEL,

SPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known house for entertainment, and will be happy to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and will be well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

WM. REMLEY.

Spy, April 5, 1867.

BUCK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

SARA I. MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, and made such changes in its internal arrangements, as will add to its former custom and the convenience of the public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the city. His table will always be found supplied with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors, each popular beverage known as pure, and free from all poisonous drugs, are purchased direct from the importing houses. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

(LATE THE UPPER HOUSE,)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known house for entertainment, and will be happy to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and will be well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS

HAM, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

GIVE HIM A CALL, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

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SPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known house for entertainment, and will be happy to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

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GEORGE W. MAUGER.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by Mr. H. J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found second to none in the arrangement and appointments, as to its table, and second to none in the comfort it affords to travellers. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot season in the country, will do well to give the Susquehanna a call.

CHESTNUT HOTEL,

Market Street between Third and Fourth Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

E. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

40 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

A. W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 3, 86-1y.

The Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County, I have appointed Mr. C. Behm agent for the sale of my ale, porter and lager beer, who will supply you at the same rate and with the same article, as I would if I should go from this brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him a liberal support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

ARTMAN, C. H. BILLINGER, E. S. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, BILLINGER & CO.,

No. 23 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

(Formerly occupied by James, Kent, Simes & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

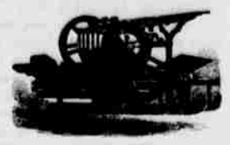
FLOUR BAGS, CORDAGE &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 1 '67-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Orangeville and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. (apr9'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. (Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main street, West of the American House. (my24'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. (mars'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia County, that he is located in

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.,

where he is prepared to attend to all calls made in the line of his business, and cures

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, SPLINT,

and all other ills that horse flesh is heir to, challenging competition in the treatment especially of the above mentioned diseases.

JESSE D. RICE.

Light Street, April 26, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Court House Alley, next door to *Columbian* Office
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. (apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,
Main Street, near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment of
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles
Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. (apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

WE MEET UPON THE LEVEL.

We meet upon the Level and we part upon the Square;
What words of precious meaning these words Masonic are!
Come let us contemplate them, they are worthy of a thought—
In the very soul of Masonry these precious words are wrought.

We meet upon the Level, though from every station come;
The rich man from his mansion, the poor man from his home;
For the one must leave his wealth and state outside the Mason's door;
And the other finds his true respect upon the checkered floor.

We part upon the Square, for the world must have its due;
We mingle with the multitude, a cold, unfriendly crew;
But the influence of our gathering in memory is green,
And we look upon the Level to renew the happy scene.

There's a world where all are equal—we are hurrying toward it fast;
We shall meet upon the Level there, where the gates of death are past;
We shall stand before the Orient, and our Master will be there,
To try the Blocks we offer, by His own unerring Square.

We shall meet upon the Level, there, but never thence depart;
There's a Mansion, 'tis all ready for each trusting faithful heart;
There's a mansion and a welcome—and a multitude is there,
We have met upon the Level and have been tried upon the Square.

Let us meet upon the Level then, while laboring patient here;
Let us meet and let us labor, though the labor be severe;
Already in the Western sky the signs bid us prepare,
To gather up our Working Tools, and part upon Square.

Hands round, ye faithful Masons, form the bright fraternal chain;
We part upon the Square below to meet in heaven again,
Oh! what words of precious meaning these words Masonic are—
We meet upon the Level and we part upon the Square.

Select Tale.

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

CONTINUED.

In consequence of the peculiar opportunities which I enjoyed, I soon discovered that Wolstang, whom I had long thought rather highly of, was in reality a very bad character. Some persons of the worst description in Gottingen appeared to have been his associates. Times without number I was accosted as an acquaintance by gamblers, pickpockets, and usurers; and through their means I unravelled a train of imposture, profligacy, and dissipation, in which he had been long deeply involved. I found out even worse than this—at least what I dreaded much more. This was a forgery to an immense amount, which he, in concert with another person, had committed on an extensive mercantile house. The accomplice, in a high state of trepidation, came to tell me that the whole was in a fair way of being blown, and that if we wished to save our necks, an instantaneous departure from the city was indispensable. Such a piece of intelligence threw me into great alarm. If I remained, my apprehension would be inevitable; and how would it be possible for me to persuade any one that I was not Wolstang? My conviction and execution must follow; and though I was now so regardless of life that I would gladly have been in my grave, yet there was something revolting in the idea of dying for a villian, merely because I could not show that I was not myself. These reflections had their due weight, and I resolved to leave Gottingen next day, and escape from the country altogether.

While meditating upon this scheme I walked about three miles out of town for the purpose of maturing my plans, undisturbed by the noise and bustle of the streets. As I was going slowly along, I perceived a man walking about a furlong before me. His gait and dress arrested my attention particularly, and after a few glances I was convinced that he must be myself. The joy that pervaded my mind at this sight no language can describe: it was as a glimpse of heaven, and filled me with perfect ecstasy. Prudence, however, did not forsake me, and resolved to steal slowly upon him collar him, and demand an explanation. With this view I approached him, concealing myself as well as I could, and was so successful that I had actually got within ten yards of my prey without being discovered. At this instant, hearing footsteps, he turned round, looked alarmed, and took to his heels. I was after him in a moment, and the flight on one side, and pursuit on the other, were keenly contested. Thanks to Wolstang's long legs, they were better than the short ones with which my antagonist was furnished, and I caught him by the collar, as he was about to enter a wood. I grasped my body with Herculean gripe, so terrified was I to lose it. "And now, you villain," said I, as soon as I could recover breath, "tell me the meaning of this. Restore me my body, or by heaven I will"——

"You will do what?" asked he, with the most insolent coolness. This question was a dagger to my soul, for I knew that any punishment I inflicted on him must be inflicted upon myself. I stood mute for a few seconds, still holding him strongly in my grasp. At last throwing pity aside, by one vast effort, I cried out, "I declare solemnly, Wolstang, that if you do not give me back my body I shall kill you on the spot."

"Kill me on the spot!" replied he. "Do you mean to say that you will kill your own body?"

"I do say so," was my answer: "I will rather destroy my dear body, than it should be disgraced by a scoundrel like you."

"You are jesting," said Wolstang, endeavouring to extricate himself.

"I shall show you the contrary," rejoined I, giving him a violent blow on the nose and another on the ribs. These strokes almost drew tears from my eyes: and when I saw my precious blood flowing, I certainly would have wept aloud, but for the terrible energy which rage had given me. The punishment had its evident effect, however, upon Wolstang, for he became agitated and alarmed, grew pale, and entreated me to let him go. "Never, you villain, till you return me back my body. Let me be myself again, and then you are free."

"That is impossible," said he, "and cannot be, done without the agency of another person, who is absent; but I hereby solemnly swear, that five days after my death your body shall be your own."

"If better terms cannot be had, I must take even these, but better I shall have; so prepare to part with what is not your own. Take yourself back again, or I will beat you to a mummy." So saying, I laid on him most unmercifully—flattened his nose (or rather my own,) and laid him sprawling on the earth without ceremony. While engaged in this business, I heard a sneeze, and looking to the quarter from whence it proceeded, who did I see emerging from the wood but my old acquaintance, with the snuff-coloured surtout, the scarlet waistcoat, and wooden leg. He saluted me as usual with a smile, and was beginning to regret the length of time which had elapsed since he last had the pleasure of seeing me, when I interrupted him. "Come," said I, "this is not a time for ridiculous grimace; you know all about it, so help me to get my body back from this scoundrel here."

"Certainly, my dear friend. Heaven forbid that you should be robbed of so unalienable a property. Wolstang, you must give it up. 'Tis the height of injustice to deprive him of it."

"Shall I surrender it, then?" said Wolstang with a pitiable voice.

"By all means: let Mr. Stadt have his body.

In an instant I felt great pains shoot through me, and I lay on the ground, breathless and exhausted as if from some dreadful punishment. I also saw the little gentleman, and the tall, stout figure of Wolstang, walk away arm and arm, and enter the wood. I was now myself again, but had at first little cause of congratulation on the change, for I was one heap of bruises, while the unprincipled author of my calamities was moving off in his own body without a single scratch. If my frame was in bad case, however, my mind felt relieved beyond conception. A load was taken from it, and it felt the consciousness of being incased in that earthly tenement destined by heaven for its habitation.

Alas, how transient is human happiness! Scarcely had an hour elapsed when a shudder came over me, precisely similar to that which had occured some weeks before on entering the College of Gottingen. I also preceived that I was stronger, taller, and more vigorous, and, as if by magic, totally free of pain. At this change a horrid sentiment came across me, and, on looking at my shadow in a well, I observed that I was no longer myself, but Wolstang: the diabolical miscreant had again effected a metempsychosis. Full of distracting ideas, I wandered about the fields till nightfall, when I returned into the city, and threw myself into bed, overpowered with fatigue and grief.

Next day I made a point of calling at my own house, and inquiring for myself. The servant said that I could not be seen, being confined to bed in consequence of several bruises received in an encounter with two highwaymen. I called next day, and was still confined. On the third day I did the same, but I had gone out with a friend. On the fourth I learnt that I was dead.

It will readily be believed that this last intelligence was far from being unwelcome. On hearing of my own death I felt the most lively pleasure, anticipating the period when I would be myself again. That period, according to Wolstang's solemn vow, would arrive in five days. Three of these I had spent in the house, carefully secluding myself from observation, when I heard a sneeze at the outside of the door. It opened, and in stepped the little man with the snuff-coloured surtout, the scarlet waistcoat, and the wooden leg. I had conceived a dislike approaching to horror at this old rascal, whom I naturally concluded to be at the bottom of these diabolical transformations; I however, contained my wrath till I should hear what he had to say.

"I wish you much joy, my dear friend, that you are going to resume your own body. There is, however, one circumstance, which perhaps you have overlooked. Are you aware that you are to be buried to-day?"

"I never thought of it," answered I calmly, "nor is it of any consequence, I presume. In two days I shall be myself again. I shall then leave this body behind me, and take possession of my own."

"And where will your own body be then?"

"In the grave," said I with a shudder, as the thought came across me.

"Precisely so, and you will enjoy the pleasure of being buried alive: that, I suppose, you have not calculated upon."

This remark struck me with blank dismay, and I fell back on my chair, uttering a deep groan. "Is there then no hope? cannot this dreadful doom be averted? must I be buried alive?"

"The case is rather a hard one, Mr. Stadt, but, perhaps, not without a remedy."

"Yes, there is a remedy," cried I, starting up and striking my forehead. "I shall hie to my own house, and entreat them to suspend the funeral for two days."

"I saw the undertaker's men enter the house, as I passed by, for the purpose, I should think, of screwing down the coffin lid. The company also, I find, are beginning to collect, so that there is little hope of your succeeding. However," continued he, taking a pinch of snuff, "you may try, and if you fail I have a scheme in view which perhaps will suit your purpose. I shall await your return."

In a moment my hat was on my head—in another I was out of the room—and in a third at my own house. What he had stated was substantially true. Some of the mourners had arrived, and the undertaker's men were waiting below, till they should be summoned up stairs screw down the lid. Without an instant of delay I rushed to the chamber where my dear body was lying in its shell. Some of my friends were there, and I entreated them, in imploring accents, to stop for two days and they would see that the corpse which lay before them would revive. "I am not dead," cried I, forgetting myself, "I assure you I am not dead."

"Poor fellow, he has lost his senses," said one.

"Ah, poor Wolstang," observed another: "he ran deranged some weeks ago, and has been going about asking for himself ever since."

"I assure you I am not dead," said I, throwing myself upon my knees before my cousin, who was present.

"I know that, my good fellow," was his answer, "but poor Stadt, you see, is gone for ever."

"That is not Stadt—it is I—it is I. Will you not believe me! I am Stadt—this is not me—I am not myself. For heaven's sake, suspend this funeral." Such were my exclamations, but they produced no other effect but that of pity among the by-standers.

"Poor unfortunate fellow, he is crazed. Get a porter and let him be taken home."

This order, which was given by my cousin himself, stung me to madness, and, changing my piteous tones for those of fierce resistance, I swore that "I would not turn out for any man living. I would not be buried alive to please them." To this nobody made any reply, but in the course of a minute four stout porters made their appearance, and I was forced from the house.

Returning to Wolstang's lodging, the old man was there in waiting, as he promised. "What," said I with trepidation, "what is the scheme you were to propose? Tell me, and avert the horrible doom which will await me, for they have refused to suspend the funeral."

"My dear friend," said he, in the most soothing manner, "your case is far from being so bad as you apprehend. You have just to write your name in this book, and you will be yourself again in an instant. Instead of coming alive in the grave, you will be alive before the coffin-lid is put on. Only think of the difference of the two situations."

"A confounded difference indeed," thought I, taking hold of the pen. But, at the very moment when I was going to write, I observed above the following words:

"I here by engage, after my natural decease, to give over my soul to the owner of this book."

"What!" said I, "this is the old compact; the one you wished me to sign before?"

"The same, my dear friend."

"Then I will not sign it."

"Only think of the consequences," said he.

"I will abide the consequences rather than sell my soul."

"Buried alive, my dear sir—only think."

"I will not sign the compact."

"Only think of being burried alive," continued he—"stifled to death—pent up on all sides—earth above, earth below—no hope—no room to move in—suffocated, stupefied, horror-struck—utter despair. Is not the idea dreadful? Only think what your feelings will be, when you come to life in that narrow charnel-house, and know your situation."

I gave a shudder at this picture, which was drawn with horrible truth; but the energies of religion, and the hopes of futurity, rushed upon my soul, and sustained it in the dreadful trial. "Away, away," said I, pushing him back. I have made up my mind to the sacrifice, since better may not be. Whatever happens to my body, I am resolved not to risk my eternal soul for its sake."

"Think again," said he, "make up your mind. If I leave you, your fate is irrevocable. Are you decided?"

"I am."

"Only reflect once more—consider how, by putting your name in this book, you will save yourself from a miserable death. Are you decided?"

"I am," replied I, firmly.

"Then, fool," said he, while a frown perfectly fanatural to him corrugated his brow, and his eyes shot forth vivid glances of fire—"then, fool, I leave you to your fate. You shall never see me again." So saying, he walked out of the room, dispensing with his usual bows and grimaces, and dashing the door fiercely after him, while I threw myself upon a couch in an agony of despair.

My doom was now sealed beyond all hope; for, going to the windows a few minutes thereafter, I beheld my own funeral, with my cousin at the head of the procession, acting as chief mourner. In a short time, I saw the company returning from the interment.—"All is over then," said I, wringing my hands at this deplorable sight. I am the victim of some infernal agency, and must prepare for the dreadful sacrifice." That night I was supremely wretched, tossing incessantly in bed, while sleep was denied to my wearied eyelids. Next morning my haggard look was remarked by my servant, who proposed sending for a physician; but this I would not allow, knowing that no like mine was beyond the reach of medicine. The great part of that day was spent in religious exercises, from which I felt considerable relief. The day after was the last I was to behold upon earth. It came, and I endeavoured by every means to subdue the terror which it brought along with it. On arising from bed, I sent for my servant, an elderly woman, who I had got supply the place of Barnabas and Louise, and gave her one hundred gilders, being all the money I could find in Wolstang's bureau—"Now, Philippa," said I, "as soon as the clock of the study has struck three, come in, and you will find me dead. Retire, and do not enter till then." She went away, promising to do all that I had ordered her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM what tree was mother Eve prompted to pick the apple? Devil-tree.

LOVED AND LOST.

LOVED and lost! 'Tis a wail that is going up daily, aye hourly, "unto Him that sits on the great white throne," from bereaved hearts, heavy with their burden of sorrow, too grievous for human strength or human hearts to bear.

Loved and lost! From your heart, oh, stricken widow, as you stand by the cold form of your once strong protector, goes up that bitter cry. He who ever shielded you with his protecting arm—whose tender voice never addressed you save in love, he who ever stood between you and the great cold world, breasting all its storms and cares with his own manly bosom, that they harmed you not, is gone forever; and you kneeling beside his lifeless remains, with your fatherless children clinging around you, realize more and more your utter helplessness and the great loss you have sustained, while your pale lips burst the mournful cry, "Loved and lost!"

And you, too, mourning husband who have laid your fair girl wife asleep in the embrace of mother earth. She went from you ere yet her bloom faded, with the tiny babe (her child and yours) that but opened his eyes on earth to close them in death—clasped close to her girlish bosom, mother and child, rose and bud, are sleeping together under one coffin lid; one grave holds them both now, while your house has grown strangely desolate since she, whose light footstep ever sprang to welcome your return to the house which she presided over like a queen—has gone from it to her last earthly home.

The graveyard is not so lonely in your eyes since she is among its silent inhabitants. You go to her lonely grave and kneel beside it, and while you water with your tears the lilies (fit emblems of her purity) that bloom over the grassy mound that holds all you held dear on earth, you feel the full significance of those dreary words, "Loved and lost!"

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The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Columbia County Democratic Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic electors in and for the several boroughs and election districts of Columbia County, will meet at their usual places of holding their general elections on SATURDAY THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the purpose of choosing BY BALLOT two delegates from each Election District to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 29th, day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Chairman Democratic Standing Com.

☞ **THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.**

As some persons persist in misunderstanding the purport of the "card" we published last week, as to the ownership of the COLUMBIAN, we propose to make it so plain, that the most obtuse man cannot mistake the fact, except wilfully.

During the last Fall, several leading Democrats in Columbia County, subscribed the sum of $2,550.00, for the purpose of establishing a sound Democratic newspaper, to be under the control of Colonel John G. Freeze. Finding we could purchase the COLUMBIAN of its owners, cheaper than we could go to Philadelphia and get the materials; we opened negotiations with William Neal, Esq., Treasurer of the then owners of the paper; and purchased from him the entire establishment, for the sum of $2,000.00; which sum has long since been paid to Mr. Neal, and for which we hold his receipt.

Whether Mr. Neal has ever yet settled with his co-owners of the old COLUMBIAN we do not know, nor is it a matter of any consequence to us. We have bought it, paid for it, and own it. Our friends and the public can rest perfectly satisfied that in the COLUMBIAN they have a sound, reliable Democratic newspaper, able and willing to grapple with the enemies of the Constitution and the laws, and devoted to the interests, the harmony and success of the Democracy everywhere.

BROCKWAY & FREEZE.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS adjourned on last Saturday, having succeeded in placing the Southern States under complete military dictation. The trial by jury, appeals to a higher court, the writ of *habeas corpus*, all are practically suspended throughout ten of the States which formed our once glorious Union. This cannot be on account of the rebellion, because for two years past the civil governments there have been in full force and effect, and the laws were as impartially administered and as good order maintained as in any northern State. It cannot be on account of the negroes, because they are now enfranchised, and register and vote without molestation. Besides, they have the army, the Freedmans' Bureau, and the guarantees of the Civil Rights Bill.

It must be apparent that their sole object is to organize a Republican party south out of negro voters, and in order to do that the bayonet is called into requisition. Nay, Sumner and his *confreres* publicly announce that Pennsylvania and New York must be reconstructed, and intimate that negro suffrage Constitutions will be *forced* on us. Now is the time for the people to rebuke these demagogues, who, in their fanaticism have destroyed the Union, have violated the Constitution, and are sapping the very foundations of our Government. Our people may think it does not concern them if the laws are violated elsewhere; but they must remember that *these* are fatal precedents, and will in time be used against them. It *does* concern them that ten millions of people are without a voice in our National halls of legislation, that no freedom exists in the South except for negroes; and that millions upon millions are levied upon us each year in the endeavor to establish military despotisms in the South, and to crush out the industry of her people.

Let us rebuke this spirit of discord now, and again restore our Union in its pristine glory, and hasten the time when peace and concord shall exist throughout our entire boundaries.

JOHN H. SURRATT.—One day last week, happening to be in Washington City, we went up to the City Hall, in order to get a glimpse of this noted prisoner. The Hall was densely crowded, the majority of the audience being negroes. This is not surprising when it is considered that as they are the "nation's wards," they are the only gentlemen of leisure in that section. Through the kindness of Marshal Gooding, we were provided with standing room close by Surratt. He is a small, boyish fellow, apparently about twenty-four years old, with a thin face and a light moustache and goatee. His wan features show his long imprisonment and the effects of wearing care. During the examination he was listless and apparently unconcerned, and would be the last one in the room we would have selected to commit a crime.

Weichman, the principal witness against him sat close by, and seemed nervous and anxious as though he were the criminal. Judge Fisher has a stern, military appearance, and by his singular rulings showed that he "was organized to convict."

The jury were a fine looking, intelligent set of men, and watched the case with becoming interest. The general impression in Washington is that Surratt will be acquitted. The prosecution have failed to make out their case, and are now engaged in contradicting their own witnesses, the most of whom have been proven to be a set of scoundrels and spies. Whether Surratt be convicted or acquitted, the trial has at any rate established the fact of his mother's innocence.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR AUGUST, 1867.—The August number of this charming magazine opens with a piquant Steel Engraving of a rustic maiden holding two eggs up to the light to see if they are fresh. The Steel Fashion Plate for this month is a group of six young misses beautifully designed and colored. Then we have numerous Engravings devoted to the Fashions, Coiffures, Bead Collars, Hats and Bonnets, Peplums, Dresses, Children's Costumes, Paletots, etc. The Literary contents and editorials are of the first order, and will be eagerly read. A beautiful Steel Engraving will be sent gratis to every single ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers of the magazine will be sent for twenty cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) $6.00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), $4.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Staeet, Philadelphia.

THE GALAXY, for August, contains the following articles: "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. Edwards; "London Amusements," by W. Winwood Reade; "The Zone of Calms;" "Why we left the Homestead," by Sophie May; "Corquet," by L. Clarke Davis; "Burglars," by Clifford Thompson; "Pestallozzi in America," by C. D. Gardette; "Under the Daisies," by Julia Fletcher; "The Leg Business," by Olive Logan; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; "Who Invented Sewing Machines?" "The Pacific Railroad," by William C. Church; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

The price of THE GALAXY is $3.50; two copies for $6. Address, W. C. & F. P. Church, No 39 Park Row, New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for August is before us. It is unnecessary for us to say anything in commendation of this well known magazine. The contents this month are of an unusually interesting character, beginning with Col. Strothers "Personal Recollections of the War," in which the soldier will recognize many familiar scenes. There is also an interesting article on "The Turks, the Greeks, and the Slavons." The "Dodge Club" are still in Italy. The other articles are fully up to the standard, and several of them are written with unusual ability. Terms $4.00 per annum. Address Harper's Magazine, New York.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for August has been received and is an unusually brilliant number. The contents are "The Guardian Angel," "Hospital Memories," "Dirge for a Sailor," "Up the Edisto," "Poor Richard," "Shakspeare's Genius," "Longfellow's Translation of Dante's Divina Commedia," "The old Story," "A Week's Riding," "The Little Land of Appenzell," "The Lost Genius," "Cincinnatti," "A Lilliput Province," etc., etc.—Terms, 35 cents a single number; or $4.00 a year. Address Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND," published by Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome street, New York, is one of Dicken's best. They are published in three styles. The one called the "Household Edition" is in 53 volumes illustrated at $1,25 per volume. The next called the "Riverside Edition" is in 26 volums, at $2,50 per volume, profusely illustrated, by the best artests. And the third is the "Globe Edition" in 13 volumes, illustrated at $1,50 per volume. This last is a cheap, and beautiful edition, on clear pager, in large typê, handy and eastly read. It is the edition to buy.

WE class the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* among the ablest and best of our Agricultural papers and magazines. We would advise those of our readers who are subscribers to it, to carefully file and preserve each number, as they will make a volume of permanent interest and benefit.

In order that we may complete our set, will the editors be kind enough to send us Nos. 733, 734, 739, and 744, which failed to reach our office?

PEN AND PENCIL,—T. R. Dowley & Co., 21 Ann Street, New York, sends us their new illustrated weekly magazine, entitled "Pen and Pencil," it is filled with entertaining literature, &c. Terms, one copy three months, with 13 tickets, in their Grand Distribution of $50,000 in greenbacks, $1; ten copies for three months and 130 tickets, $8. Address as above.

LITTEL'S LIVING AGE for the present week is on our table, and fully sustains its reputation as a leading magazine, containing as it does the cream of *all* the magazines. Single numbeas 18 cents, or $8.00 per annum. Address Littel & Gay, Boston, Mass.

IN Monroecounty, Indiana, last week as some workmen were digging a cellar, they struck a block of stone, which disappeared with a dull thump. Investigation disclosed a chamber with a six foot ceiling, and eighteen by twenty-five feet within the walls, which are of solid, neatly-seamed stone work. Ranged in rows on rudely constructed platforms were twelve skeletons, each with tomahawk and arrow heads at their sides, ear-rings and bracelets of solid silver lying where they dropped, and piles of what appeared to have been furs, in the centre of the platform, each pile crumbling to dust as soon as exposed to the light. A number of tools, made of copper, and hardened equal to the best castel, were also unearthed.

THE Second Annual Commencement of Andalusia College occurred on Thursday, 20th ult., and was attended by a large number of its friends and patrons. The exercises consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, in many pieces of which great excellence was shown, and declamation of original and select addresses, which were cordially received and commended. The Latin Salutatory was by W. G. Platt, of Philadelphia. An Oration on American Literature was spoken by E. H. Baldy, of Danville, and the Valedictory, by Robert Grimshaw, of Delaware, upon the latter of whom was conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Commercial Law.

A GREAT BLANK.—Robert Ottarson died at Springvale, Pennsylvania, last week. He had been insane for thirty years, but recovered his senses on his death-bed, and conversed intelligently of occurrences that transpired the day and week previous to his insanity, making inquiries about a yoke of oxen which he had valued, of the work on the farm, and of old neighbors who had been dead for years, while intervening space was a perfect blank in his memory.

MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNA CONVOCATION.

THE last session of the Convocation was unusally interesting, owing to the presence of the Bishop, and to the fact that some of the most encouraging evidences of the growth and prosperity of our church in this part of the Diocese were given.

On Tuesday evening, June 25th, Divine service was held in Trinity chapel, Williamsport, the Rev. Mr. Spackman, rector. This chapel was built by the new congregation formed in the upper part of the city about eighteen months ago.

When the rector began his duties there were but eight communicants. They number now thirty. After prayer, the Rev. Mr. Cullen preached the Convocation sermon. Subject, "The Unity of Believers." The next morning at the business meeting it was resolved to carry out with the utmost vigor the work of planting the Church wherever there seemed to be an opening for it. And in order to ascertain where there are openings, a communication was addressed to the parishes asking them to provide their rectors with the facilities for spending two weeks of this summer in exploring destitute neighborhoods.

The ground taken by the Convocation is that each parish church is responsible for the well-being of the adjacent territory; and that it should exercise a fostering care over mission stations, and ever to be on the alert for new openings.

Rev. Mr. Brown reported some encouraging fields for missionary work beyond Renovo, and that he designs securing land there for church purposes.

The plan which Mr. Brown is very earnestly developing is the securing of strips of land in new places by gift or purchase, and having the same held in trust by the Advancement Society or some other organization until a congregation can be gathered.

One of the difficulties in new places is the inability of the people to contribute money to the support of a rector. If there be space enough for a large garden it relieves the burden very greatly, and in addition to this, property increases in value year by year.

After some conversation upon the best methods of securing lay co-operation in the work of the Church, it was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Wm. Welsh to visit the parishes in the Convocation, to address the laity and to confer with them upon the many spheres of usefulness which are open to them.

It is believed there are many people willing to labor for the souls of others if they only knew how, and it is hoped that the visit of this zealous layman will encourage them to give personal service in the Redeemer's Church.

At 10½ A. M. Divine service was held in Christ Church. Morning prayer was read, and the Holy Communion celebrated. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Shinn. Subject, 'Characteristics of Children, as illustrating what must be possessed by those who would enter the kingdom of Heaven."

In the evening, service was held again in Trinity Chapel. The Bishop arrived in time to be at this service, and the congregation united with great earnestness in the thanks-giving for his safe return. The Rev. Mr. Spear preached the sermon; subject, "Brotherly love as manifested towards mankind in general, towards all who love the Saviour, and towards those of our own Church."

Thursday was a most interesting day. The old church which was erected during the ministry of the first missionary in the parish, the Rev. Mr. Lightner, was crowded with persons who rejoiced that the time had come when the reproach of being almost the weakest congregation in Williamsport, and having the most wretched building, was to be rolled away. For it was on this afternoon that the corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid by Bishop Stevens. The services were in the prescribed form, and interesting addresses were made by the Bishop, and by the Rev. Messrs. Lightner and Wadleigh. The attendance of the people was large.

In the afternoon the Bishop and clergy went to Montoursville, a place four miles from Williamsport, where the Rev. Mr. Wadleigh has been holding services. Confirmation was administered to three candidates in the old White Church, used by all denominations. The congregation then gathered at the site of the new chapel, and the corner-stone was laid. This is to be a structure capable of accommodating two hundred persons. It is built of wood, and will present a very neat appearance.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Wadleigh, Spackman, Shinn, and the Bishop.

The closing service of the Convocation was held in the evening at Christ Church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Brown, upon "The Obligations resting upon all Christains to labor for the spread of the Gospel."

After the sermon, the Bishop made an address, the matter of which was suggested by the text of the sermon. He gave an exceedingly interesting account of the influence which our Church was exerting abroad, especially in the reformation in Italy; and although he had gone into the church fatigued with the very severe labor of the day, laying two corner-stones, and attending three other services, his earnest words cheered the hearts of all present, and made all regret that there was not time to permit him to enter more fully into the subject.

The next session of the Convocation will be held in Sunbury, beginning October 15. The name of the Convocation will be hereafter "The Convocation of Willaimsport."—*The Episcopatian.*

GEO. W. SHINN, Secretary.

CONGRESS last week was thrown into a panic by the report that a man had threatened to blow it up with fifty barrels of gunpowder. Senators Harlan and Nye at once had the modern "Guy Fawkes" arrested, and it seemed that during a quarrel with a neighbor he had wished that "Congress might be blown to h——." The man was bound over. Of course the nation is safe when grave Senators go into the detective business.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Take two large tablespoonfull of cologne, two tablespoonfull of fine salt, and mix them together in a small bottle; every time you have any acute affection of the nerve or neuralgia simply breathe the fumes in your nose from the bottle, and you will be immediately relieved.

NEGRO VOTING AND NEGRO OFFICE-HOLDING.

WE admit that the qualifications to vote and to hold office do not in all points tally and coincide. The same citizen who may vote when he is twenty-one, cannot be a member of congress until he is twenty-five, nor a Senator until he is thirty, nor President or Vice President until he is thirty-five. A naturalized citizen may vote all his life, but he can never be President. He must have been nine years a voter before he can be a Representative. But disabilities like these have no relation to color. A negro, like a white man, would be excluded from the Presidency if his age is less than thirty-five. A negro, the same as a white man, could never be President if born out of the United States. But every argument in favor of the negro's right to vote on the same conditions that the white man votes, is equally an argument for the negro's right to hold office on the same conditions that the white man holds office. The argument is, that the rights of men have no relation to the color of their skins, and that although men may be excluded from the elective franchise for pauperism, for participation in rebellion, for lunacy, for felony, for alienism, for non-residence, they cannot be rightfully excluded for no other reason than the color of their skins. All distinctions founded on color are proclaimed by the Republican party to be unjust and absurd; a doctrine which they must either abandon or accept its necessary consequence that negroes have an equal right with white men to hold office.

The Republicans in our Constitutional Convention must therefore be consistent and open the door for negro governors, negro mayors of cities, and negro occupants of every grade of office State and municipal. It is their great mission to erase the word *white* from the vocabulary of politics. The eligibility of negroes to all public offices will be a harmless innovation in this State, their numbers being so small and the antipathy to their race so strong that their white fellow-voters are never likely to elect or even to nominate them. Their Radical patrons wish to make them voters, not to share the offices with them, but to use them as tools for giving the white Radicals a monopoly of political power. But in the South the boot will be worn upon the other leg. *There*, the voting negroes, instead of being an insignificant fraction of the Republican party, will form the great bulk of it. They will be a majority of ten to one in every caucus, and their delegates will be proportionally strong in every nominating convention. They will say, and justly say, "The Republican party have made us voters merely to keep their leaders in office, and "as their ascendancy in the country depends upon our support, we will exact "an equivalent for our votes. As the "white Republicans exclude our colored brethren from office in all the "Northern States, we will redress the "injustice by taking all the offices for "ourselves in the South, where we have "the power."

This is a result on which the Republican party may not yet have reflected, but it is one which they cannot prevent. Equality in office-holding follows as legitimately from their principles as equality in voting. They dare not confer the one and withhold the other, lest the negroes, indignant at the inconsistency, should turn against them and vote with the other party. The Republicans are under a delusion if they suppose the Southern negroes will give all the votes and take none of the offices. A fat office is as valuable to a negro as to a white man, and will be coveted by him all the more eagerly as a means of removing the badge of inferiority put upon him by his color. That the negroes will vote themselves into office wherever they have the power is as certain by the principles of human nature as it is by the law of gravity that unsupported bodies will fall to the earth. Black governors and black legislatures in the Southern States, black Senators and Representatives sent from those States to Congress, will be the natural and necessary fruit of a policy which confers the ballot upon the negroes and organizes them into a party of which they will form a large majority. It is equally certain that the Southern whites will be restless and recalcitrant under the insolent rule of their former slaves, a certainty that opens a hideous vista of bloody brawls and military domination at which humanity stands aghast and patriotism shudders. These hideous consequences will be the natural fruit of the Radical policy of forcing negro suffrage on the South.—*World.*

BLACKBERRY WINE.—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it:

"Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally, then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let it stand to the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling. This makes a most excellent, and palatable wine."

IN Washington, on the 4th, two members of the House were arrested for violating a city ordinance for prohibiting the firing of firecrackers in the public streets. They were marched from the scene of their crime to the central guardhouse, where they would have been incarcerated had not Senator Yates interfered in their behalf. As it was, they were fined two dollars and costs, and dismissed with a lecture from the Police Justice, after promising that they would do so no more.

KENYON COLLEGE.—A prize of thirty dollars, being a gift from ladies of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, for the greatest proficiency among the Seniors in the Greek Testament, has been awarded by President Short to William V. P. Suvoong, who has just graduated with the second honor of the year. Mr. Suvoong is a native of China, and at the instance of our missionaries there, came to be educated as a Missionary to his countrymen.

THE whole bar of Philadelphia have united in recommending Judge Ludlow (Democrat) as a candidate for re-election. During the war the same high compliment was tendered in that city to Judge Sharswood, the present Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge.

COMMUNICATED.

CENTRALIA, July 4th 1867.

IN accordance with the request of the Irish citizens of the above place, the following address was delivered by Jas. Bryson, Jr., resident of said town, and late a student of Dickinson Seminary.

On being introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Jeremiah O'Connor, he spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—As the committee that invited me to address you, was kind enough to confine me to no exclusive or special topic, I shall therefore address myself principally to America and Ireland, seriously regretting that the short space of time which has intervened since I received the invitation, renders it necessary that my remarks be chiefly impromptu. And when I arise upon an occasion like the present to break for a time upon the flow of your festivity, I am overwhelmed with the knowledge, that you should not have selected from this bright array of learning and intelligence, a more matured intellect and eloquent tongue to depict the convivial scenes which this day commemorates. But you have, no doubt, entrusted to youth that which properly belongs to the wisdom of age, in order to make an exemplification of the fact that its importance needs no set phrase of speech, and that it was the patriotic life current of the fathers of the Revolution, voluntarily shed upon freedom's altars that have inscribed in resplendent characters on the pages of eternity this day's preeminence.

Behold amid this vast concourse, intellects that sage experience and the vicissitudes of life have ripened, waving this ceremony which the lapse of time has engendered, and commingling with the buoyancy of youth in the manifestation of the emotion with which their bosoms throb, and which it is the peculiar province of this day to originate.

Let your imaginations extend for a moment beyond the confines of this village, over the august bosom of this mighty Republic, and contemplate a great people—a unit—commemorating the natal day of that instrument, which wielded by the hand of God through the instrumentality of our fathers, annihilated the trained legions of the oppressor, and wedded us to the ideas of freedom, and a more distinctive manhood: rejoicing over the natal day of that document which was truly the effulgent oracle of nature, proclaiming to humanity man's inalienable right to self-government, the immutable and eternal principle upon which our Constitution is founded, and which has preserved her above all others sovereign of the ascendents. And here it may be exceedingly pertinent for us to enter into a succinct exposition of those principles which have justly made her the most luminous orb amid the political constellation.

It has become an established fact that happiness is the fundamental object of man's existence, and is never apparently within his immediate grasp, but is continually looming forth in the prospective, thus originating an object to be attained. It is rational to presume that if man's whole nature was to work in perfect harmony towards the the consummation of that object without yielding to the allurements of present pleasure, and prove fully adequate to the duties incumbent upon it, of sustaining all that pertains to social relationship, an express form of government would be absolutely unnecessary, or in other words it would be superfluous to establish a magistracy to abridge man's actions, where nature spontaneously abridges. But man often presumes he can best advance his own interests by an encroachment on the rights of others, and when he acts in accordance with this impulse it affects the social union.

And since this inherent failing could not be entirely eradicated it behoved mankind to form governments that would at least palliate it, insure justice and establish public order. Hence the origin of Governments.

And now the question naturally arises as to what mode of Government is best adapted to the promotion of man's welfare and happiness. Is it despotism? The record of Russia is the absence of all tokens of civil liberty, and the attestation of unlimited, and indubitable prerogatives centered in a military despot, and sustained by the swords of his countless minions. Is it in Oligarchy? The innate invidiousness of those that constitute it, will admit of no lasting guarantee for its permanency, its days are ephemeral, it is like the morning cloud and early dew, which vanish away.

Is it in Monarchy? Briton founded in usurpation, writhing amid internal contentions, and floating for ages on seas of human gore, carries the refutation. It is only to be found in that system which emenates from the people its only proper origin; and this is the grand centre around which our Constitution tends to the formation of a worthy circumference, and happily for America that she can on the ninety-first anniversary of her Independence, gaze with pride upon freedom remaining in the plentitude of its power, unawed and unsubdued in her temples; on Justice crowned with glory and unsullied in her sanctuaries; on the fame of her institutions, penetrating the remotest parts of Christendom, and inspiring the inhabitants of wide spread countries, with the burning desire of becoming even the children of her adoption.

Here on the ninety-first anniversary of her Independence, what a magnificent spectacle does she present; here springing from the bosom of the people are systems infinitely comprehensive, and impartial in the distribution of justice; here are institutions that for the profundity of their research, and the splendor of their learning, are not inferior to Oxford and Cambridge. And now the waves which beat against her gigantic coast are dotted with Iron Clads and Merchantmen, whose keels cut the waters of the most distant ports of the universe. Scarcely a century has wound her exhausting chain, and all this has been manifested.

But though her career has been brilliant; though her pathway was lit up with glory; though she has become the wonder of nations, and the monument of man's intelligence; it will be remembered that the demon of dissolution has invaded her national temple; that her bright banner has been crimsoned with the blood of her offspring; that her majestic plains have been whitened by the bones of her patriots. That there is scarcely a hearthstone that has not felt its withering blasts, scarcely a mother or sister that does not in the secret chambers of their hearts, wear the badge of mourning over fond ones that went forth in the proud majesty of manhood to defend their country's liberty, and who have fallen noble sacrifices at the shrine of her freedom. But why ponder over such a doleful tale. Let them sleep on side by side with the patriots that have gone before them. And may the gentle zephyrs as they breathe a peaceful requiem over their tombs, bear out from thence to the nation they have served so faithfully, sweet recollections of their greatness. May we breathe a pure inspiration from the atmosphere in which they have moved, and beneath whose sad moanings their forms are now laid, and may we ever be found perpetuating their virtues. And though the ostensible design of the late rebellion on the part of the individuals by whom it was inaugurated is too heinous to admit of palliation, yet I believe it was a blessing to this country. It has tested her patriotism, it has developed her strength, it has removed the mainspring of national discord. And though political storms may rage for a time, though Reconstruction may be threatening and difficult, yet I have no doubt as to its ultimate adjustment. Though it may cost the present generation blood and treasure, yet it will enable unborn millions to soar in the realms of halcyon tranquility and peace.

I have looked upon the American conflict as having a more heavenly object than the Union of States. I observe that it is closely allied to that principle upon whose crest is borne the destiny of Catholic humanity. I observe that the positive success of the "Grand Democratic Experiment" is destined to crush beneath its mighty wand thrones and their occupants.

The universal sentiment of the present age tends to its corroboration; and herein does the blessings of the Rebellion consist, inasmuch as it has given us an exposition of the fact, that Democracy, if well guarded, is not ephemeral; that it has arisen superior to the most gigantic civil strife, that it has been the fate of history to record. The fact that man is capable of self-government needs no other vindication than the unrivalled success of America, and I firmly believe that the hand of God is working through it all. I venture to predict that according to the course events have taken for the last few centuries, Republican principles will within the compass of a thousand years, raise aloft a ubiquitous escutcheon; and monarchy and despotism become buried in oblivion. [Cheers.] The crowned heads of Europe apprehend it. They behold America in years but an infant, and yet the most daring nation the universe can boast of; they behold her "the home of the exiled and oppressed of every clime;" they behold her the land where perennial liberty blooms; and it would indeed be an anamoly if they were callous to the magnificent panorama she presents to their invidious gaze.

The actions of England during our late struggle, are cogent attestations of monarchical antipathy against the success of Republican principles. But let meddling Briton beware. The shamrock and eagle are not sleeping. [Applause.] They will yet demand an indemnity for the past, and establish security for the future. It would be wisdom on her part to awake to a realization of her just status in the catalogue of nations, and rejoice not too much in the pride of her strength; for if that were the question with Ireland on one side and America on the other, we could soon let loose the fast anchored Isle of Great Britain from her mooring. [Cheers.]

But, ladies and gentlemen, though much I love to dwell upon America, my native and your adopted country, yet I am deeply impressed with the knowledge that this is the first time I have had the honor of addressing an Irish audience, and it would be in direct contrariety to my feelings and an egregious piece of injustice if I did not waive for the time, further comment on the land that that has sheltered us, and advert to that distant Isle where the remains of our fathers repose. And in doing so, I wish to impress forcibly upon your memories the fact, that I am not bigoted; that I make no provincial distinctions, I meet the plant of Derry, and the Rapparree of the Bog of Allen on the same amicable platform. I recognize but one common ancestor—the Green Isle of the Ocean. And I maintain that the opposite principle is unbecoming Irishmen, and is anything but indigevous to an Irish clime. [Applause.] As an Irish Protestant, convinced of the validity of my own doctrine, I would not if I could for a moment deprive the most devoted catholic from the mode of his devotion; and until such a principle prevails there will be no strength, no union in Ireland. But when these petty prejudices shall have become eradicated from our midst, or in other words, when Irishmen shall have become Irishmen then will British oppression cease; then will the wailings of the sons of Hibernio's be turned to rejoicing; then will the grand temple of Irish Democracy be established, and who shall question its permanency? Its corner-stone will be universal freedom, and its majestic columns will be ornamented with the mementos of her immortal sires, and around her cloud-capped spires eternity shall play. Then shall the tall shaft of the monument of Robert Emmet penetrate the heavens, [cheers] and his epitaph be inscribed in golden characters upon its base. Gentlemen, I look with pride and longing for the coming of the Irish millenium, and believe me its advent is not far distant. I perceive its vestal light dawning in America. I observe Irish Indignation burning in its native land. I am confident that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland is a manifestation of England being awake to the fact. Ah! yes, my countrymen, the crisis now dawns on your nation's horizon, and I sincerely hope that we may all prove ourselves adequate to the task imposed by the conjuncture. I have heard the proud and potent sons of England oft assert, that Irishmen were absolutely inadequate to govern themselves, or if they had their freedom to guarantee by their actions its permanency—but when they do so they doubtless forget to whom Britain owes her greatness, I would ask them, who crimsoned her escutcheon with her proudest victories? Who moved the walls of her parliament with forensic eloquence? Who is America's greatest General? Who her wealthiest citizens? IRISHMEN! IRISHMEN!! [Cheers.] This is no vain boasting; 'tis not the wanderings of a youthful fancy, but stern, irrefutable facts, and whenever we are troubled with such assertions in the future we have to point them to those who rank the brightest of earth's heritages.

The Green Isle of Erin is the land of bards, heroes, philosophers and statesmen. [Cheers.] And Gcows you have been oppressed long ugh on every side,—your lamentations have for centuries ascended to the throne of the Almighty. But the time has come for you to gird on your sword and nerve your arms for the conflict—teriorate not from the sublime stand of Emmet and his compatriots, but you have a land worth fighting for the language of the poet:

"Look down on Erin's verdant val
So rich, so gay, so green,
And tell me can a bosom throb,
Not living ocean's queen,—
Look round on Erin's mossy moor
Her meads and mountains high:
And tell me does a dastard live
Who'd not for Erin die."

Do not be laboring under fatal hallucination that your task will be easily accomplished, turn a deaf to those who preach such doctrine or it will work to your destruction; England is an enemy not at all to despised; egress from that condition is to be had through paths bathed with many perils and slippery with noble blood. Train yourselves under the strictest discipline—be not precipitate—and when you do strike strongly and where least expected. And now my most earnest prayer is that Ireland ere long may loom up as a Republic, and maintain her stand amid the nations of the earth, and at the intelligence of her sons may onward until it penetrates the essence chamber of Him who sits enthroned in light, and that she may be hailed as an independent nation on the eternal plains, where the clash of sounding arms is unknown, and troll of artillery is not heard.

And now in conclusion please accept my heartfelt thanks for the honor thus conferred on so unworthy a patient; and though the fates may part me from commingling with you again; though we may be like the ges of a household, separated "far aside by mountain, stream, and seas yet I shall always rejoice in your poerity, and cold beneath the sod of Galleys will this heart be when it beat not for your happiness. [Immense cause.]

JULY 4 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—An amusing incident occurred at our place a few evenings since, which caused a great amount of merriment and fun for the villagers, a brief statement may interest a portion of your readers. A wedding is about to come off in our sedate little town, and a turkey being a necessary appendage on such an occasion, it was proposed playing a trick on a wag of a place, who intended to steal the turkey. The plan agreed upon was as follows: A portion of our villagers arranged the whole thing with the owner of the turkey, (the bride's father,) and then with all pretended innocence to enable, went to the wag living in the suburbs of the village, who is always ready for sport of that kind, and pride himself on his smartness at such tricks informed him they knew the turkey was in a smoke-house in the back lot; that they had procured a key to unlock the door and made all necessary arrangements, and fixed upon the time of night to meet; all being understood, and perfect secresy enjoined, they repaired to the owner of the fowl and arranged for the fun. They were to load a musket and a six-shooter with blank cartridges of course, and one of the party in the secret was to go with the thief as far as to the door, and pretending he could not reach the turkey, then to step back.

All worked like a charm, so in stepped the thief, when *bang! bang!* went the guns; the owner of the fowl springing from his concealment locked the door and secured the thief. In a few moments the whole town was there, and such a general jubilee and laugh has never been known in our town. The smart joker was caged. He had hitherto out-witted us in our efforts to head him off; was now without mercy. Messrs. Editors, you never saw a fellow so completely used up, the most sincere could not keep their faces straight he appeared so ridiculous, persons living within a circle of five miles of the place will know to whom I refer without divulging his name, the little boy sent to know of him the price of stolen ham, and gobble like a turkey when they meet him. But woe to the perpetrators of this fun if he ever gets a chance to return the compliment, it will be paid back with interest.

CAMEL.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	25
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	10 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$18 00
Pine " "	30 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	17 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
" " "	1 50
Siding " "	18 00

Philadelphia Market.

THURSDAY, July 25, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00 @ 8 00
Northwestern extra "	8 50 @ 9 00
Northwestern family "	10 00 @ 12 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine "	7 50 @ 8 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra "	8 50 @ 9 50
Pennsylvania and Western family "	10 00 @ 12 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy "	13 00 @ 16 00
Rye flour "	9 00 @ 10 00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, per bush	$2 @ 2 25
Southern "	2 @ 2 25
California "	2 @ 2 75
White "	$2 @ 2 30
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, per bush	$1 40 @ 1 45
CORN—Yellow "	1 13 @ 1 15
White "	$1 @ 1 20
OATS—Per bush	80 @ 85
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, per bbl	$26 @ 26 50
Mess Beef "	24 @ 25
Dressed Hogs, per lb	8 @ 8½
Smoked Hams "	10 @ 12
" Shoulders "	9 @ 9½
Lard, per lb	12 @ 12½
SEEDS—Cloverseed per bush	$8 00 @ 8 50
Timothy seed " bbl	3 50
Flaxseed "	$3 00 @ 3 05
PIG IRON—No 1 Scotch	32 00
" No 2 American	30 00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle, per lb	8 @ 10
Cows, per head	$45 @ 65
SHEEP—per lb	6 @ 7
HOGS—per 100 lbs	$9 00 @ 9 50

MARRIED.

LONG—MARSHALL—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 14th inst., by Rev E. Wadsworth, Mr JACOB H. LONG to Miss ELLEN E. MARSHALL, both of Fairmount, Luzerne co.

LEWIS—FISHER—On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. ISAAC LEWIS of Mount Carmel, Northumberland county to Miss LIZZIE B. FISHER, of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa.

FRITZ—LARTMAN—On the 14th inst., by Rev. A. H. Lyons, Wm. H. FRITZ of Luzerne county, to Miss CATHARINE HARTMAN of Columbia county, Pa.

COLE—MOYER—On the same day by the same, Mr. JAMES COLE to Miss SARAH E. MOYER, both of Luzerne county, Pa.

DIED

PENROSE—In Bloomsburg on the [illegible] Mrs. ANNA M. PENROSE, [illegible] in the 27th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—A protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its Life' Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, &c., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup the effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigerous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass. A 32 page pamphlet will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by all Druggists. [jly26'67.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

THE Cambria Democracy have renominated Col. J. P. Linton for Assemble by acclamation.

WE are requested to announce that William Appleman, Esq., of Benton, withdraws his name as a candidate for Sheriff.

THE Supplementary Reconstruction Bill as given in the COLUMBIAN last week, was passed over the Presidential veto, and is now a law.

BOTH Houses passed a bill allowing negroes to hold office and sit on jurors in the District of Columbia. How do you like that, P. John?

ON Saturday last at Harrisburg, Bishop Stevens admitted Mr. Robert J. Nevin, son of Rev. John U. Nevin, D. D., to the deaconate in the Episcopal church.

THE NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE.—By the expiration of Judge Woodward's term, next December, the Hon. James Thompson will become Chief Justice of the State.

THE Democracy of Juniata county have selected Ezra D. Parker for the State Senate and H. P. M'Williams for Assembly, subject to the decision of the district conference.

THE communication from Maineville, and the warning will be heeded. Such "cattle" sooner or later get their reward, and the individuals referred will doubtless receive theirs.

A VALUED correspondent from Benton sends us a communication, which was too late for last week's paper, and as we issue on Friday it would be too late for his purpose to print it this week.

A HARVEST HOME CELEBRATION will be held at the grove, in Orangeville, on the third day of August, 1867. It will doubtless be a monster demonstration of the farmers and the farmer's wives and daughters.

WE call attention to the advertisement of the opening of the fall session of the Columbus Male and Female Academy. The institution is said to be flourishing under the care of its present Principal.

CAUTION.—Mechanics and laborers who are exposed to the heat of the sun, should refrain from drinking to excess, cold water. While the system is in an overheated state, a deluge of cold water has often produced the most serious effects, and has tended to invite that dreadful malady, sunstroke.

CURRENT COIN.—In the new International Coinage, if the five-franc piece is adopted as the unit, that piece being worth 96 cents in gold, in American money, the American dollar will have to be reduced in value four cents, the half dollar two cents, and the quarter one cent. The new system is to be a decimal system.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Esq., the member of the State Central Committee from this district, attended a meeting of that body in Philadelphia last week. He reports the most favorable expression of opinion from all parts of the State as to our prospects of success this fall. There is no doubt of the election of Sharswood as Supreme Judge.

"ANDY," the popular carrier employed by Paxton & Harman, was severely injured on last Wednesday, by being thrown from his wagon while the team was running away. Fortunately the injuries were scalp wounds, which were promptly dressed by Dr. Harrison, and in all probability "Andy" will soon be able to report for duty.

WE presume it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that at the Delegate election on next Saturday, the polls will be opened from three o'clock in the afternoon to seven o'clock in the evening. All voting must be by ballot. We expect to see in the Convention some of the ablest and most active men in the County and we have no doubt but that they will form a ticket creditable to themselves and to the party. All we ask for is a fair expression of the will of the people, and *that* we will obey.

WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.—The acknowledged organ of fashionable society in our country, the *Home Journal*, says "The handsomest lady in America is Miss Emily Schonberg, of Philadelphia."

Pshaw! We don't believe it. We will guarantee that we can trot out several brace of brilliant belles in Harrisburg who can beat her easy.—*Patriot & Union.*

If you can't beat her in Harrisburg, just send up to Bloomsburg. And if you can beat her, then we here undertake to beat you.

WE had intended to publish Mr. Buckalew's speech on "Cumulative Voting," but as it would have excluded all other matter from our paper we have made an arrangement with him, to get pamphlet copies, which we will distribute to our subscribers.

We would call special attention to the subject, because we believe the proposed reform will prove beneficial to the country, and simple in its details. The New York *World*, The *Times*, The *Age*, and other leading papers of both parties, speak of the speech in the highest terms.

THE eagerness with which our candidates for nomination are canvassing the county, calls to mind the following suggestive story:

A candidate for office, canvassing his district for voters, came upon a poor Mr. White, who had a vote to cast. Poor White was milking when Mr. office-seeker found him.

"Shall I hold her?" asked he, seeing the animal was uneasy. The old man consented; the office seeker took the cow by the horns and the man proceeded with his milking.

"Have you had Young around here, lately?" asked the candidate presently, referring to his rival.

"Oh, yes," said the old man, "he's behind the barn, holding the calf!"

The next time that cow was seen it was rather uneasy.

IN Port Louis, Mauritius, the yellow fever is very bad. Thirty thousand persons having died since February 10th last.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXX.

AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

In the latter part of July, 1858, I received information from a friend, who had been appointed Minister Resident to a South American Republic, that he wished me to accompany him. The offer, of course, was joyfully accepted, and a few days later we were in New York, ready to embark.

To a youth of eighteen, who never before had seen a great City, New York presented endless attractions. The stranger is no less interested in visiting its public buildings, Churches, shipping, and thousands of objects of interest, than in recognizing the names of familiar business establishments, or in hunting up objects of historical renown. He soon becomes impressed with the fact that he is in a new world, surrounded by the greatest wealth and luxury, as well as by the deepest poverty and distress. My curiosity was not yet satiated when information came that the Steamer "Moses Taylor," which was to carry us to Aspinwall, was at the wharf.

Our baggage was hastily got on board, and snugly stowed away in the hold, some two or three stories below the level of the sea. We then went on deck and beheld a scene which defies description. The whole pier was crowded with people, and a constant stream poured into the Steamer as though it was a veritable Noah's Ark which would save them from an impending deluge. The cause of the unusual rush was the discovery of new gold diggings on Frazer River, about 600 miles north of San Francisco, and thousands were leaving their homes in the hope of bettering their fortunes in the new Eldorado. Many came on board laughing, others crying. At one point a daughter was clasped in the arms of an almost frantic mother and as often as she bade adieu, would she return to give another embrace to the child she never expected to see again. In another place a husband was bidding good bye to his wife and child, until she fainted on the deck, and the little boy pleaded for his father to go back with them home. Another woman on the shore attracted my attention by flinging her arms around wildly and shrieking to her son not to leave her in her old age, but to return and be her support and comfort. The bystanders, in pity took her from the pier, and in all probability they never met again. These sad leaves taking brought the tears to my eyes, because they called to mind my own parting from parents and friends of but a few days before. Soon however, the wheels of the steamer commenced their motion and amidst the shouts of the crowd, the fluttering of handkerchiefs, and hurried good byes the lines were cast off, and our voyage was fairly begun.

On board all was confusion. The sailors were making all things in their department "snug," and the passengers were hunting their respective state rooms, or if they belonged to the steerage were searching for their bunks and berths. The steamer's usual complement was only 600 souls, whereas we had on board nearly 900. Even after the state rooms were occupied, and the steerage passengers had taken their allotted stations, it seemed as if the decks, saloons, and rigging were full. The state rooms were mere "hole's in the wall," with just enough room to lie down and stretch out in. However, my dissatisfaction subsided when I passed into the steerage and found about 500 persons of all ages, colors, classes, and conditions, crowded into that limited space. They were fed in squads, each person receiving a limited amount.

After getting fully under way, the vessel was thoroughly overhauled, and several persons who had secreted themselves were placed on board the pilot boat. Among them were an old lady and gentleman, who, on being interrogated as to their presence on an ocean bound steamer without tickets, replied that they were on their way to Ohio to visit a son residing there, and had been directed to go on board our Steamer!

A few hours took us beyond New York Bay, and then came that nauseous feeling known as sea sickness. The beutiful maiden, the robust youth, and the old man, alike made their 'heave' into the sea, or betook themselves to their state rooms, and there attempted the difficult feat of turning themselves inside out. When on land it is all well enough to talk about "a life on the ocean wave, a home on the rolling sea," but it does not take long to get through that romance; and inasmuch as "misery loves company" I had the satisfaction of knowing that the mass of those on board felt as wretched as I did.

On the Sabbath we had religious services on the hurricane deck by a Presbyterian Missionary bound for the Sandwich Islands. It was an impressive occasion; and as we gazed upon the deep and broad Atlantic, the fact of our dependence upon God for life and safety was brought home to every heart in a forcible manner.

On the fourth day from New York, we came in sight of the coast of Florida, and kept close in to the shore in order to avoid the influence of the Gulf Stream, which was discernible from the body of the ocean by the quantities of sea weed floating in it, and by the current setting north. The temparature is also warmer than the surrounding water. Majestic forests covered the land almost to the water's edge, the sight of which cured many a one of sea-sickness. Hordes of sea-gulls and flying fish flew round the vessel, the latter of which were a source of never failing interest as they rose in shoals from the body of the water, and flitted away until their sun-dried wings compelled them to return to their more familiar element. The sailors say that in the water they are pursued by other fish, and that the birds are ready to catch them as soon as they rise above the surface; so that their amphibious nature does not aid them much, as they find enemies in either element.

We stopped a few hours at Key West, one of the numerous islands south of the Florida Peninsula, and directly between the Gulf Stream and the Gulf of Mexico. Here we took on board forty-four more passengers, who had come from New Orleans and were bound for the Golden State. I gave up my room to a New Orleans lady, and slept on a sofa in the saloon, except when a lurch of the "rolling Moses," as our steamer was familiarly called, sent me on the opposite side of the room. There is nothing remarkable about Key West save its tropical appearance, and the fact that it is a military post; there being erected near it a very large and strong fortress which commands the sea from almost every direction. Its proximity to Cuba makes the post an important one, and would materially assit us in blockading the channel. The waters surrounding these islands abound in fish, many of which were caught by the sailors during our stay.

As we averaged 280 miles a day it did not take us long to run through the Gulf of Mexico. By this time the passengers had made many acquaintances, and pleasant books, games, music, all helped to while away the tedium of the voyage. Nothing could be more pleasant than to go upon deck a short time before sunset, when the heat of the day was past and the cool Sea breeze had sprung up, and either promenade the decks, or lean over the taffrail and gaze upon the vast and mighty deep. And then what can be more beautiful than a sunset at sea! Pen cannot describe nor pencil paint it, but if there is any sentiment in a man, the sight of that glorious orb sinking gradually as it were into the very bed of the ocean, made glorious by the light, which is reflected in rainbow colors against the sky; the sight would call forth raptures from a stove. As Chaucer quaintly wrote five hundred years ago:—

"It was of gold, and shone so bright,
That never saw men such a sight;
But if the Heaven had ynome
All nerve of God another sunne,—
So shonne the sparkling waters bright,
And somewhat downward gan it light."

The day after we left Key West, we rounded the Cape of San Antonio, the western point of Cuba. The land was covered with verdure to the water's edge, and many people came to the shore as we passed. It was the Captain's intention to stop at Havanna, but the fear of yellow fever getting in such a dense crowd changed his mind, and prevented us from visiting the Capital of "the Queen of the Antilles." We now found ourselves in the Caribbean Sea, which well maintained its reputation for storms, much to the disaffection of our internal arrangements. The rolling, pitching, churning motion made it almost impossible to keep one's feet on deck, and below it was nearly as bad, as all the windows had to be closed making the place suffocatingly hot. The following day, however, we reached Aspinwall, having made the run from New York in eight days. QUIEN SABE.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THIRD STREET GRADED SCHOOL, next term commences August 5th, by E. W. WYNKOOP & WIFE.

A WONDER FOR THE WORKSHOP.—Every Mechanic should have ready at hand a box of *Grace's Celebrated Salve*, as it is a ready remedy for accidents, such as Cuts, Bruises, Contused Wounds Burns, Scalds, Poisoned Skin, and Eruptions, caused by operations in the factory, dye-house, or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. It can be relied upon, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.

BARRETT'S VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We speak from experience, having given a practical trial to this renowned Hair Restorative, when we say that anybody in want of a fine head of hair should at once procure a bottle. It will excite the scalp to new and healthy action, cleanse it from scurf and dandruff, prevent the hair from falling off, cure those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and, in most cases, produce a fine growth of new hair. As a dressing, no better Preparation can be obtained for imparting a rich and glossy appearance to the hair. In fact, *no other Hair Restorative has ever received a more universal demand than Barrett's.* We cordially recommend it to our readers. It is for sale at the stores of all respectable druggists. Try one bottle,—it will demonstrate its merits in a very short time.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF:

MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ALBERTSON,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS ENKE,
BERWICK.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KLINE,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER:

JOHN H. HETLER,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN L. SHUMAN,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT STOUT,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

T. J. WELLIVER,
MOUNT PLEASANT.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Having served the Democracy of Columbia county faithfully for a number of years in the capacity of editor and publisher of the BERWICK GAZETTE, and believing that long-continued service is entitled to consideration at the hands of the party, I have been induced to allow my name to go before the people as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. J. S. SANDERS.

Berwick, June 28, 1867.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$1,000,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	500,000
Springfield	300,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

mar's'67-1y.]

FINANCES.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT

OF

BOUNTY FUND OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

School Directors of Bloom township

DR.

To am't of tax on Duplicate of 1864	$12,479 38
" " " 1865	2,595 36
" " " 1866	3,264 64
	$18,339 42

CR.

By exonerations on 1st Duplicate	$793 81
" " 2d "	260 69
" " 3d "	264 62
" Collectors com. on 1st Duplicate	249 30
" " " 2d "	186 91
" " " 3d "	72 89
Com. of J. R. Moyer, Treasurer,	55 14
" E. Mendenhall	61 84
Amount paid 56 men to fill quota	16,800 00
" 16 veteran volunteers	4,800 00
Expenses of J. J. Brower and M. Whitmoyer to Nashville,	759 36
Discount, exchange, stamps and telegraphing	442 28
Interest on Bonds,	1,058 74
Attorney's Fees,	40 00
J. J. Brower for making Duplicate	5 50
J. K. Edgar as Secretary, etc.,	24 50
T. J. Morris for making Duplicate	5 50
Balance in hands of Treasurer	168 47
	$35,969 42

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it to be correct.

MILAS CHEMBERLIN,
JOHN K. GROTZ,
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867. Auditors.

LOCUST TWP. BOUNTY FUND.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Locust township, hereby certify that we have settled with J. J. Campbell, Collector of Bounty Tax for 1864.

DR.

Amount on Duplicate	$8,888 84
CR.	
By exonerations	349 64
By percentage	168 59
By cash paid P. K. Herbein, Treasurer	8,235 29
	$8,853 52
Balance in hands of Collector	35 27
Henry Helwig, on Duplicate for 1865. DR.	$3,414 38
Cr. by exonerations	112 07
" by percentage	64 44
Paid P. K. Herbein, Treasurer,	3,237 85
	3,514 46
Peter K. Herbein, Treasurer of Bounty Fund,	$11,067 18
By cash rec'd of J. J. Campbell, Collector	$8,235 29
By cash of Wm. Goodman, one of the committee for procuring volunteers	87 50
By cash of Henry Helwig, collector	2,744 18
	$11,067 18

Peter K. Herbein, claims an allowance for the following payments made:

Paid to National Bank of Bloomsburg,	$10,800 00
" Albert Herbein a veteran soldier,	300 00
" Interest on sundry bonds	531 52
" for stamps, duplicates and money on broken banks,	31 09
Percentage	55 64
Paid Henry Helwig	12 69
" Auditors for three days,	9 00
" W. H Reinbold for procuring volunteers	17 42
" Committee	1 50
" Robert P Clark for collecting money from Henry Helwig,	10 67
	$11,268 03
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$798 33

REUBEN FAHRINGER,
ISAAC BYERLY,
DAVID YEAGER,
June 21, 1867. Auditors.

HEMLOCK BOUNTY FUND.

AUDITORS STATEMENT.

HEMLOCK, May 25, 1867.

We, the undersigned Auditors, hereby certify that we have audited the following account of Hemlock township's Fund and find it correct.

WM. H. SHOEMAKER,
A. B. HARTMAN,
JNO. M'REYNOLDS,
Auditors.

WM. H. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Hemlock township, for 1864 to September, 1866.

DR.

Balance on voluntary subscriptions	$5,002 00
DR.	
Paid 16 men $250 each	$4,000 00
Subscriptions refunded	285 00
Paid Jacob Harris on Bounty Fund in 1865	550 00
Paid sundry expenses putting in volunteers	167 00
	$5,002 00 $5,002 00

JACOB HARRIS, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Hemlock township, from 1st Sept. 1866,

DR.

To amount money borrowed on Township Bonds	$4,000 00
Amount duplicate for 1866,	5,012 54
Received from subscriptions to previous Fund	49 56
Amount duplicate, 1865	4,230 52
Received from County unseated land tax	99 63
	$13,392 25

CR.

By exonerations on Duplicate 1864	$110 80
" " 1865	181 02
Commissions for 1864	160 64
Printing, stamps and premiums paid	73 39
Note to Danville Bank paid	5,000 00
Expenses of N. Reece	40 84
Paid exonerated, allowed tax payers	183 57
Loans and interest paid	5,814 27 $11,070 93
Balance	$321 32

DR.

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP,

To amount of note to Daniel Neihart	$225 13
" " " Hugh D. M'Bride	345 79
	572 82
Credit by balance in hand of Treasurer	321 32
Balance due May 31, 1867.	$250 51

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

This store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, SOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,

PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS,

NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN.

SCROFULA.—The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable. "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and an justice to Dr. Anders: being satisfied that "there is virtue in the Indian Water treatment, "which the readers of this Magazine will thank "its Editor for bringing to their notice."

Circulars free.

Dr. Anders' Indian Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. 1y*67.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN STINER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of John Stiner, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to John Grow, who resides in Scott township, said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN GROW, Adm'r.

June 28, 1867-6t.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of Peter Eveland, deceased. And now to wit: May 9th, 1867, the Court appoint Elijah R. Ikeler, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Peter Eveland and John Eveland, administrators, to and amongst the heirs and legal representatives, by the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, July 27th at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. R. IKELER, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 28, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL M'NEAL, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel M'Neal, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Abraham S. M'Neal, of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the Executor without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. ABRAHAM M'NEAL,

June 14, 1867. Executor.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—ESTATE OF J. W. HAUS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration with the will annexed to the estate of J. W. Haus, late of Centralia Borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Mary A. Haus. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to M. M. L. Vells, Esq., at Ashland, Pa., attorney for the estate; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

MARY A. HAUS, Administratrix
cum testamento annexo.

June 14, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOHN DIETERICK, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Dieterick, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county; all persons indebted to said estate, will please make pay ment thereof to them, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to JOHN B. DIETERICH,

ISAIAH DIETERICH,

Montour Pa., July 5, 1867. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL NUSS, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Nuss, late of Mahoning township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to Nathan Miller. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

NATHAN MILLER,

July 12, 1867 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ISAAC REICHARD DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Reichard, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Sylvester Reichard and Cyrus Richard, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

SYLVESTER REICHARD,
CYRUS REICHARD.

June 7, 1867. Adm'rs.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the petition of John Heiner, guardian of the person and estate of Sarah Eisenbach. And now to wit: May 8th, 1867, the Court appoint William H. Abbott, auditor, to report facts at the next term. By the Court. From the Record,

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Isaac S. Monroe, in Catawissa, on Saturday, the third day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Auditor.

Catawissa, July 12, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: In the matter of the estate of Samuel Rozelle, deceased. And now to wit: May 4th, 1867, the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock a.m. at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be debarred from claiming a share in the same.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of minor children of Solomon Swank, deceased. And now, to wit, May 7th, 1867, by agreement of counsel, H. Little, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds as a fund in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund or assets.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

ESTATE OF HARMON LABOUR, DECEASED.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

To Abraham Labour, Isaac Labour, Mary Ann intermarried with Leonard Kline, Catharine intermarried with Joseph Crawford, Rebecca intermarried with Samuel Brooks, Jackson Labour, Hiram Labour, Anna intermarried with Samuel White, and Elmire Labour, children, grandchildren, and heirs of Harmon Labour, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia County, deceased:

You and each of you will take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans Court of the County of Columbia, an inquest will be held at the dwelling house late of Harmon Labour, in Fishingcreek township of Fishingcreek, in said County of Columbia, on Thursday the fifth day of August, A. D. 1867, for the purpose of making partition or of valuation of the said deceased's real estate. Fishingcreek township aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said deceased in the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the same, otherwise to submit and appraise the same. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF

TIMBER LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia co., bounded by lands of Benner & Henry, Joseph Lemon, Samuel Coleman and others. The timber is principally white pine, yellow pine, rock oak and chestnut. Two hundred acres are nearly level, and all could be easily cleared. Ample time given, but good security is asked.

MICHAEL LEMON,
Forks P. O.,
June 28, 1867. Columbia county, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday, July 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Daniel Singley, jr., and Daniel Singley, sr., administrators of John Singley, late of Beaver township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the south by lands of Peter Hauck, Jonathan Hauck and Samuel Nungesser, on the west by lands of Samuel Nungesser and Peter Hauck, on the north by land of Peter Knecht, and on the east by land of Jacob Shearman, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES

and thirty-six perches, strict measure, whereon is erected a good plank house two stories high, a good frame bank barn, spring house, and other outbuildings. There is a never failing spring of water at the door. About ninety acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, fifteen acres being meadow land. There are also on the premises three thrifty young apple orchards in bearing condition; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN,
Clerk.

Bloomsburg, June 17, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Ruth Singley, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and the one-third of the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the twelfths of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the twelfths, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

DANIEL SINGLEY, Sr.,
DANIEL SINGLEY, Jr.,
Administrators.

June 21, 1867.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.

We, the Officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.

H. B. BUTLER, President.

Attest, H. C. EVES, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: One-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SWINE, Treasurer.

H. B. BUTLER, President.

June 5, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN' RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT PETER ENT'S STORE, IN LIGHT STREET, OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, May 3, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE, IN ORANGEVILLE, PA., OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, CARPETS, SHAWLS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS.

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS, AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

REMOVAL OF C. C. MARR'S NEW STORE TO *SHIVE'S BLOCK,*

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, sole Agent for FELIX THORPE'S OF 1

Farmer's Department.

How Trees Grow During Winter.

IN the valleys of Central Pennsylvania, the severest snap of cold that was experienced during the past winter, occurred on the 21st of December, the temperature falling to 19° below zero. This extreme cold did not extend over a very wide extent of this State, and was of only five or six hours duration here. The remainder of the winter was comparatively mild, and snow lay thick and late, so that not a plant was found heaved by frost in the spring.

All the fruit buds of peach, cherry, plums, and nearly all of exposed grapevines, even of the Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific and Clinton, and of pear trees, were killed, as were also many of the wood buds, but where branches were covered by snow, even the tenderest showned bloom.

The very early period at which this frost occurred, before the wood had become sufficiently ripe and dry, accounts, no doubt, for its extraordinary destructiveness; but the phenomenon to which I aim to call attention particularly, is the singularly unfinished, in complete form of the buds that opened. This is conspicious on cherry trees; many of the blossom buds opened out a full rosette of bracts, and some showed the rudiments of the cluster of blossoms which should be included, but all merely rudimentary.

Precisely similar appearances followed an early (November) freeze which occurred about 1858, only that in that case the buds were abvanced somewhat farther in their construction, some showing petals very oddly placed and formed.

This seems to be full evidence that the interior work of constructing the shoots, leaves and blossoms, within the buds, is going on during all mild weather in winter, from material gathered, digested and stored in the tree during summer.

Training Hops on Strings.

A STATEMENT concerning stake and string hop yards in a late number of your indispensable paper, leads me to write the following:

I think the writer had not tried the system understandingly, or he surely would not have found difficulty in keeping the vines on the twine. In my yard I found not the least trouble, once started from the tops of my stakes, which were eight feet on the strings; they require care and attention certainly not more than the pole vines. My twine is being put on this season for the third year. I housed mine last fall after vines were down. If left out I do not think it would last more than one season.

My pickers were as willing to pick on the strings as my pole vines, and on my two acres on strings every hill is now doing finely, while I have replanted some forty hills in the old yard, caused by flooding, and the others do not look as strong.

I tried this plan three years ago, from a statement I saw about that time. There are but few hop yards in this part of the State that I know of, and I do not think any one has been here advertising this method, but I was so well pleased with my trial, that I wrote the patentee last fall and got a deed of amount used. I would like to hear of others who have tried it, and how it works with them.—*Western Rural.*

Grass for Horses.

MANY persons think that horses that are kept in the stable all summer should not be allowed to eat grass. They think it will make the horse soft, wishy-washy, and that it will throw him out of condition for hard work. This is particularly the case with some of the trainers of trotting and running horses. And horses that are kept up for farm and other work are refused grass because their drivers think they will not eat hay so well. This was formerly the case more than it is now. But these are all erroneous opinions and practices, and are giving way, gradually, to a more reasonable and natural system of feeding.

Grass is the natural food of the horse. It is cooling and healthful food. It keeps the bowels open and sharpens the appetite. It promotes digestion, and removes fever from the system. Therefore, by all means, let the horse nip grass fifteen or twenty minutes daily. Whether training for trotting or running it will be attended with the highest benefit. The horse will lose none of his speed by such a course of treatment. Horses that are kept up the year round for farm work should certainly be allowed a nice nibble at grass every day. They work hard, and all they get for it is something to eat. Let them have, then, what they all like so well.—*Rural World.*

Boiled Wheat.

IT is possible not as well understood as it should be, among housekeepers, that a healthful and nutritive food may be prepared by boiling wheat to be eaten with milk or molasses—the former to be preferred when attainable. It is a first-rate thing for children, while adults may use it to an advantage. Some have the wheat cracked in a mill before useing, which is, perhaps, the preferable plan, but it will answer well without this preparation. A lady correspondent of the Ohio *Farmer*, says; "The wheat should be cracked in a mill. Take one quart and put it into half a pail of warm water, and let it stand upon the stove for several hours; then boil slowly, and stir it occasionally, till it becomes thick; put in a handful of salt. For children it can be used with milk. If left standing till cool, it is very nice to cut in slices, and use with cream and sugar, or fry it like mush; the last mentioned I prefer for general use, but it can be prepared in various ways."

If boiled whole, the wheat should be allowed to soak in tepid water before boiling, that the grain may have a chance to soften and swell. When properly boiled, use with milk suitably seasoned with salt and pepper, and it will be found a nourishing, healthful and palatable dish.—*Valley Farmer.*

Oil Cake.

ONE of our most intelligent agriculturists, in a private note, writes as follows: "It is surprising to me that our farmers do not appreciate the value of oil cake as cattle food, and will continue to allow so much to be exported. They are beginning to find out the value of bones as a fertilizer. Strange they are so slow in getting at that of cake for

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the Young Folks.

The Nose-Tree.

DID you ever hear the story of the poor soldiers, who, after having fought hard in the wars, set out on their road home, begging their way as they went?

They had journeyed on a long way, sick at heart with their bad luck at thus being turned loose on the world in their old days; when one evening they reached a deep gloomy wood, through which lay their road. Night came fast upon them, and they found that they must, however unwillingly, sleep in this wood; so, to make all as safe as they could, it was agreed that two should lie down and sleep, while a third sat up and watched, lest wild beasts should break in and tear them to pieces. When he was tired he was to wake one of the others, and sleep in his turn; and so on with the third, so as to share the work fairly among them.

The two who were to rest first soon lay down and fell fast asleep; and the other made himself a good fire under the trees, and sat down by its side to keep watch. He had not sat long before, all on a sudden up came a little dwarf in a red jacket. "Who is there?" said he. "A friend," said the soldier. "What sort of a friend?" "An old broken soldier," said the other, "with his two comrades, who have nothing left to live on; come sit down and warm yourself." "Well, my worthy fellow," said the littte man, "I will do what I can for you; take this and show it to your comrades in the morning." So he took out an old cloak and gave it to the soldier; telling him, that whenevr he put it over his shoulders anything that he wished for would be done for him. Then the little man made him a bow and walked away.

The second soldier's turn to watch soon came, and the first laid him down to sleep; but the second man had not sat by himself long before up came the dwarf in the red jacket again. The soldier treated him in as friendly way as his comrade had done, and the little man gave him a purse which he told him would be always full of gold, let him draw as much as he would out of it.

Then the third soldier's turn to watch came; and he also had little Red-jacket for his guest, who gave him a wonderful horn, that drew crowds around it whenevever it was played, and made every one forget his business to come and dance to its beautiful music.

In the morning each told his story, and showed the gift he had from the elf: and as they all liked each other very much, and were old friends, they agreed to travel together to see the world, and, for a while, only to make use of the wonderful purse. And thus they spent their time very joyously; till at last they began to get tired of this roving life, and thought they should like to have a home of their own. So the first soldier put his old cloak on and wished for a fine castle. In a moment it stood before their eyes: fine gardens and green lawns spread round it, and flocks of sheep, and goats, and heards of oxen were grazing about; and out of the gate came a grand coach with three dapple-grey horses, to meet them and bring them home.

All this was very well for a time, but they found that it would not do to stay at home always; so they got together all their rich clothes, and jewels, and money, and ordered their coach with three dapple-grey horses, and set out on a journey to see a neighbouring king. Now this king had an only daughter, and as he saw the three soldiers travelling in such grand style, he took them for kings' sons, and so gave them a kind welcome. One day, as the second soldier was walking with the princess, she saw that he had the wonderful purse in his hand. Then she asked him what it was, and he was foolish enough to tell her,—though, indeed, it did not much signify what he said, for she was a fairy, and knew all the wonderful things that the three soldiers brought. Now this princess was very cunning and artful; so she set to work and made a purse, so like the soldier's that no one would know one from the other; and then she asked him to come and see her, and made him drink some wine that she had got ready for him, and which soon made him fall fast asleep. Then she felt in his pocket, and took away the wonderful purse, and left the one she had made in its place.

The next morning the soldiers set out home; and soon after they reached their castle, happening to want some money, they went to their purse for it, and found something indeed in it; but to their great sorrow, when they had emptied it, none came in the place of what they took. Then the cheat was soon found out; for the second soldier knew where he had been, and how he had told the story to the princess, and he guessed that she had played him a trick. "Alas!" cried he, "poor wretches that we are, what shall we do?" "Oh!" said the first soldier, "let no grey hairs grow for this mishap: I will soon get the purse back." So he threw his cloak across his shoulders, and wished himself in the princess's chamber.

There he found her sitting alone, telling up her gold, that fell around her in a shower from the wonderful purse.

But the soldier stood looking at her too long; for she turned round, and the moment she saw him she started up and cried out with all her force, "Thieves! thieves!" so that the whole court came running in, and tried to seize on him. The poor soldier now began to be dreadfully frightened in his turn, and thought it was high time to make the best of his way off; so, without thinking of the ready way of travelling that his cloak gave him, he ran to the window, opened it, and jumped out; and unluckily, in his haste, his cloak caught and was left hanging, to the great joy of the princess, who knew its worth.

The poor soldier made the best of his way home to his comrades on foot, and in a very downcast mood; but the third soldier told him to keep up his heart, and took his horn and blew a merry tune. At the first blast a countless troop of foot and horse came rushing to their aid, and they set out to make war against their enemy. Then the king's palace was besieged, and he was told that he must give up the purse and cloak, or that not one stone should be left upon another. And the king went into his daughter's chamber and talked with her; but she said, "Let me try first if I cannot beat them some way or another." So she thought of a cunning scheme to overreach them; and dressing herself out as a poor girl, with a basket on her arm, she set out by night with her maid, and went into the enemy's camp, as if she wanted to sell trinkets.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES.

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE.

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c, Men's glove kid balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND

CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,

TURLINGSTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE,

JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

GROCERIES, &c.,

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS,

IN

MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., &C.

He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REES J. MILLARD.

Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No 209 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,

Wholesale Dealers in

FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,

No. 108 North Wharves,

second door above Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 123 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM Or a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at the Fair holden in Nashua, sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

☞ Sold by L. N. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa. and Druggists generally. [apr5'67-6m

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,

AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND

NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND

FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 503 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTINGS,

No. 43 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY THIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,

CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

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May 10, 1867-1y.

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THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House,

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He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

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in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

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Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

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No. 146 North Third Street,

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CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

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IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED

than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; Hames, iron; pad trees; Hames, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY:

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, matlocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, bread axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,

Thimble skeins and boxes,

Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,

Main Street, Bloomsburg.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST

FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,

MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 20, 1867.

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Importer and Dealer in

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SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancan, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STICH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK

STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

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give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

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No. 55 North Third Street,

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarned by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES